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TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

Enviably Distinction.

IN the midst of a general, and in many instances, not
unfounded prejudice against many of the medical
remedies of the day,

DR. WILLIAM EVANS' PILLS
have the enviable distinction of an universal approba-
tion. They are perhaps the only medicine publicly ad-
vertised, that has the full and unreserved testimony of
medical men in its favor; if not the only one which
gives full satisfaction to its purchasers. DR. W. EVANS
has the satisfaction of knowing that his

CAMOMILE OR TONIC PILLS
are not only regulated, recommended and prescribed by
the most experienced physicians in their daily practice,
but also taken by those gentlemen themselves, when-
ever they feel the symptoms of these diseases in which they
well know them to be efficacious. He knows this to be
generally the case in New York, Philadelphia, Albany
and Boston, and other large cities in which they have an
extensive sale. That they should thus conquer profes-
sional prejudice and interested opposition, and secure
the agency of the most eminent and best informed
physicians in the country to render them useful to all
classes, can only be fairly ascribed to their undeniable
and pre-eminent virtues.

These medicines, which can be purchased either to-
gether or separately, are confidently recommended for
the following complaints, and directions for use accom-
pany them:—Bilious and Liver Affections, in every
stage and degree; Female Sickness, more particularly the
nausea incident to mothers; Fluor Albus; Fever and
Ague, Incipient Consumption or Declines, whether of
Liver or Lungs; Headache and Giddiness; Loss of Ap-
petite; Nervous Tremors, Inebriation or Delirium Trem-
ens; Spasmodic Affections of all kinds; Rheumatism,
whether Chronic or Inflammatory; Nervous and
Bilious Fevers, of every variety; Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
and all blotches, bad humors, and impure complexions of
the skin; Restlessness at night, and irritability and mel-
ancholy; the Summer Complaint and Cholera Morbus or
Diarrhea, in grown persons; Worms and Flatulency,
with bad breath; Chlorosis and Palpitations of the Heart
or Head; Changes of Female Constitutions; and for
impaired and disorganized constitutions in either sex,
which have not been permanently relieved by any other
medicines. For further particulars, he respectfully re-
quests the public to peruse his other advertisements, and
medical papers, which may be depended upon for their
strict and acknowledged truth.

THE VICISSITUDES OF THE SUMMER
and the preceding Spring, have afforded peculiar oppor-
tunities of exemplifying, in this country, the happy
effects of DR. W. EVANS' TONIC PILLS, upon de-
bilitated constitutions. In cases of extreme nervous
suffering, which stimulating tonics only momentarily re-
lieve and at length greatly aggravate, a single box of
these beautifully compounded Pills has proved an im-
mediate and continual benefit. The loss of appetite and
tremulous exhaustion which all invalids feel during this
oppressive season, are relieved in two or three hours by
one dose only; and in many cases a few doses will forti-
fy the system a long time against a recurrence of these
attacks.

TO LADIES ESPECIALLY,
who suffer from the nausea and lassitude incident to
interesting changes of health, these Pills are friends in-
deed, and a box of them has hence become the favorite
boudoir and toilet confidant of ladies in wedded life. If
taken before exercise in the open air, they will generally
prevent the lassitude and fatigue which frequently at-
tend it at this season; and if taken afterwards, they
never fail to remove these sensations in a few moments.
That oppressive sensation of arterial fulness and throbb-
ing in the head which is generally experienced in fervid
and sultry weather, is so speedily removed by these Pills,
that they are recommended by a great number of our
best physicians in preference to any other prescriptions,
as they are well known to be in many cases.

THE CURES—THE GREAT, EFFECTUAL AND
UNDENIABLE CURES
which this fine tonic and restorative remedy effects in
the cases that are particularly in other advertisements,
are daily exciting the admiration, and eliciting the en-
dowed acknowledgment of the medical profession who wit-
ness them, not less than of the happy patients who ex-
perience them. Direction for taking the Camomile Pills,
as well as DR. W. EVANS' Aperient Family Pills, al-
ways accompany them.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE!

Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth
and North streets, completely restored to health by the
treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.
The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows:
Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitch-
ing of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection
of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, lan-
guor, lassitude, great depression of spirits, with a fear
of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the
pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different
parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of ex-
treme debility.
The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of
the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the
patient awaited by her friends, which may be authenti-
cated by the physicians who were in attendance. She
has given her cheerful permission to publish the above
facts, and will also gladly give any information to any
inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

DYSPEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIASM.

Interesting case.—Mr. William Salmon Green, street
above third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with
the following distressing symptoms. Sickness at the
stomach, headache, dizziness, palpitation of the heart,
impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities,
emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a
sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating,
nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying
pains in the chest, back and sides, constipation, a dislike
for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and
weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise.
Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physi-

cians who considered it beyond the power of medicine
to restore him to health; however as his affliction had
reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having
been recommended by a relative of his to make a trial of
Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired
to the office and procured a package to which, he says
he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and
friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.
Persons desirous of further information, will be satis-
fied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at
Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street
New York.

A severe case of Piles cured at 100 Chatham street—
Mr. Daniel Spanning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New
Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than
20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost
every description, also the advice of several eminent
physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any
source whatsoever until he called on Dr. Evans, of 100
Chatham street, New York and procured some medicine
from him, from which he found immediate relief, and
subsequently a perfect cure.

An Extraordinary Cure performed by Dr. Wm. Evans,
of 100 Chatham street, New York—Mr. Wm. W. of 160
Eldridge street, was labouring under a dis-
ease, which was by many physicians considered incur-
able, and could find no relief from any source whatever
until he made application to Dr. Evans, and placed him-
self under his successful course of treatment; from
which he began to find immediate relief, and in a few
weeks was perfectly cured.

Remarkable case of acute Rheumatism, with an af-
fection of the lungs—cured under the treatment of Dr.
Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Ben-
jamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street Newark, N. J. afflicted
for four years with severe pains in all his joints which
were always increased on the slightest motion; the
tongue preserved a steady whiteness, loss of appetite,
dizziness of his head, the bowels commonly very costive,
the urine high colored, and often profuse sweating,
attended by relief. The above symptoms were also
attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with
a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great
want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed and a
perfect cure effected by Dr. William Evans.
BENJ. S. JARVIS.
City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose
and say that the facts stated in the above certificate
subscribed by him, are in all respects true.
BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WM. SAUL Notary Public, 96 Nassau.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.
A perfect cure effected by the treatment of Dr. W.
Evans. Mr. John Gibson, of North Fourth street, Wil-
lamsburg afflicted with the above complaint for three
years and nine months; during which time he had to use
crutches. His chief symptoms were excruciating pains
in all his joints, but especially in the hip, shoulder, knees
and ankles; an aggravation of the pain towards night,
and for the most part all times from the external heat,
an obvious thickening of the fascia and ligaments, with
a complete loss of muscular power.—For the benefit of
those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson conceives
it meet to say that the pains have entirely ceased, and
that his joints have completely recovered of their natu-
ral tone, and he feels able to resume his ordinary business.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between
Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the
following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily
spasmodic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpi-
tation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could
not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability
of engaging in any thing that demanded vigour or en-
durance, sometimes a visionary idea of an aggravation of
her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons
and places, groundless apprehensions of personal dan-
ger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life,
discontented, dissatisfied on every slight occasion, she
conceived she could neither die nor live; most miserable
life, never was any one so bad, with frequent mental
hallucinations.

Mrs. Kenny had the advice of several eminent physi-
cians, and had recourse to numerous medicines but could
not obtain even temporary alleviation of her distressing
state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my
mode of treatment.
She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only
capable of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows
that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at
any period of her existence.

J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of December, 1836.
PETER PINCKNEY, CO. of DEEDS.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans,
proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:
Dear Sir:—Had the immortal merit known the
medical qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as
thousands since, (beside myself) would have experi-
enced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The
public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud,
through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon
the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to
seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm re-
freshment of his physical nature no longer. If some one
then had known the secret of concentrating the medi-
cal virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have
been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of
suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I
have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile
Pills.
Yours, with esteem,
SHELDON P. GILBERT.
Durham, Green county, New York.

DR. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE,
and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, and other Family
Medicines, for sale at his principal office 100 Chatham
Street, New York, and at his general Western Office,
47 Wall Street, Louisville Ky., where Agents can al-
ways be supplied—also, for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington Ky., 37 West Main Street. S. C. PARK-
MUSHER, 23 South Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A.
CARROT, Maysville, and at all the principal towns in the
Union.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

DR. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR
CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible has preserved hundreds of children,
when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As
soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will
recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious,
and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its
gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the
age of four months, though there is no appearance of
teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open
the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup
in the nursery where there are young children; for if a
child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the
Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and
healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions,
Fever, &c.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test
its unrivalled virtues.
In no instance in the many thousands cases where it
has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to
the infantile sufferer.

For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' Principal Office, 100
Chatham Street, New York; also at his General Western
Office 47, Wall st., Louisville Ky, and by his author-
ized agents throughout the union; and by OREAR &
BERKLEY, Lexington, 37 West Main st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. Wm. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.
These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom
many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.
This medicine invariably removes all obstructions, and
creates a new and healthy action throughout the system.
See directions and other useful information which ac-
company each pack, a pack containing two kinds No.
1 and 2, price 50cts. packs for sale at Dr. Evans' prin-
cipal office, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and General
Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky., and by
OREAR & BERKLEY,
Lexington, Ky.,
37 West Main street.
Lexington, May 39, 1839—21-ly

Independent Treasury Bill.

A BILL—More effectually to secure public mo-
ney, in the hands of the officers and agents of
the Government, and to punish public defaulters,
[commonly called the "Sub-Treasury Bill,"] as
it passed the Senate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in
Congress assembled, That from and after the third
day of March next, the Collectors of the customs
for the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, shall re-
spectively, make weekly statements of the duties
collected on imports and tonnage or moneys re-
ceived from other sources at their respective offices,
distinguishing, in each statement, the moneys
received for duties payable in cash from the mo-
neys received for duties so paid at the option of
the importer, and from the deposits to meet un-
certain duties, or duties paid by the importer un-
der protest against the rates of amounts of duties
charged and specifying the sources from whence
the moneys are collected, as whether for duties;
tonnage or light money; hospital tax; interest;
fines, penalties and forfeitures, received, recovered,
or attached or supposed to have attached; par-
tial and full payments made on bonds, or in-
cidental receipts; and, in the same statement
an account of the bonds taken to secure the
payment of duties, giving, in each case, the date
and amount of the bond, the name of the prin-
cipal, and the day on which it will become pay-
able; of the bonds handed over to the district at-
torney for default of payment, giving in each case,
the date of the bond, the name of the principal,
and the day upon which it fell due; of the disburse-
ment at their respective offices within the week,
showing the object of each payment, as whether
for drawbacks, bounties, refunded duties, or in-
cidental expenses; and of all other official receipts
of money, direct or indirect, and of all other official
payments they may be authorized to make, not fall-
ing under either of the foregoing heads, designated
the source of every such receipt and the object of
every such payment: That the weekly statements
above required shall each exhibit the transactions
of the collector's office required to be embraced in
the statement, from opening of the office for busi-
ness on Monday morning, to its close on Saturday
evening, of the week covered by the statement; That
four fair copies of each statement shall be made,
signed by the collector, and counter-
signed by the naval officer of the port for which the
statement is prepared as herein before required, one
of which said copies so prepared and signed shall
be transmitted by mail to the Secretary of the
Treasury, one other to the Treasurer of the United
States, one other to the first Auditor of the Treas-
ury, and the remaining one shall be delivered to the
naval officer of the said port, to be safely kept
upon file in his office: And all the four copies of
said weekly statements shall be completed and
signed, as hereinafter required, and mailed, or de-
livered, as the case may be, before the close of the
offices of the collector and naval officer for busi-
ness, on Monday of the week next after that for
which the statement is to be made.

Sec. 2. That all receipts given by the collectors
of the ports named in the first section of this
act, and of all other ports where the office of naval
officer is established, and all other evidences of
payment to the said collectors, as such, to their
credit as collectors, or to the credit of the Treas-
urer of the United States for money due, growing out
of transactions in the offices of the said collectors,
whether the said receipt or evidences of payment
may be for duties paid in cash, for duty bonds paid,
for tonnage duties, for fines, penalties, or forfeit-
ures, for cash deposited to meet unascertained du-
ties, for money paid under protest as to the rates or
amount of duties charged, for office expenses,
light money, hospital tax or for any other official re-
ceipt of money of any description whatsoever, other
than receipts from the Treasurer of the United
States upon warrants drawn in favor of the collec-
tors by the Secretary of the Treasury; and also all
receipts taken by the said collectors for money paid
by them for any official purpose whatsoever, shall
be registered in the office of the naval officer of the
port for which the business is transacted; in
proper books to be prepared and kept by the said
naval officers respectively for that purpose, in such
form, and under such heads, as the Secretary of
the Treasury shall, from time to time, direct; and
no official receipt either from or to any such collec-
tor shall be evidence of the payment purported to
be recited in it, without the counter signature of
the naval officer of the port for which the collec-
tor acts. And all bonds taken by any such collec-
tor, to secure the payment of duties at a future
day, shall be, in like manner, registered in the
office of the naval officer of the port at which the
duties are payable, in books to be provided and
kept for that purpose, under the direction of the
Secretary of the Treasury, and no bond given for
duties shall be considered complete, so as to author-
ize the surrender of the possession and custody of the
goods upon which the duties are chargeable by the
collector, until a certificate, or mark, of the reg-
istry thereof, in the naval office, shall be made
upon the bond.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Regis-
ter of the Treasury, whenever a warrant upon the
Treasury shall pass his office, in favor of any col-
lector of the customs, at a port where there is a na-
val officer, immediately to inform the naval officer

of the said port, by mail, of the date, amount and
number of the said warrant, and of the object of
expenditure for which it purports to have been
drawn; and when warrants shall be registered in
favor of collectors of the customs at ports, or for
districts, where there is no naval officer, it shall be
the duty of the said Register to furnish the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, and to the First Auditor of
the Treasury, weekly settlements of all such war-
rants, showing the names of the collectors in whose
favor the said warrants have been drawn, the dis-
tricts for which they are collectors, the date and
number of each warrant, the amount of which it is
drawn, and the object of expenditure to which the
money should be properly applied, as shown by the
warrant.

Sec. 4. That all collectors of the customs,
other than those mentioned in the first section of
this act, and after the third day of March next,
make monthly statements to the Secretary of the
Treasury, to the Treasury of the United States,
and to the First Auditor of the Treasury, contain-
ing all the information required to be communi-
cated by the weekly statements, by that section de-
manded, so far as the requirements therein con-
tained may be applicable to their respective ports
and districts; and that the absence of a naval of-
ficer, in which receipts and evidence of payments to
and from the collector of the port or district, may
be registered, as required in the second section of
this act, and in which bondstaken to secure the pay-
ment of duties at a future day may also be registered,
as in that section provided, shall not be held to excuse
the collectors of those districts in which no naval
officer has been appointed, from making returns full
and complete under those heads; and the monthly
statements, by this section of this act requir-
ed, shall include all the transactions of the of-
fice of the collector making the returns, for the
month for which it is made, commencing
with the opening of the office for business at
the beginning of the month, and ending with
the closing of the office at the end of the month;
and the copies of the statement hereby required
to be furnished, shall be completed and depos-
ited in the nearest post office, before the close
of the office for business, on the third day of
the month next succeeding that for which the
statement is to be made.

Sec. 5. That the weekly statements required
by the first section of this act, shall be examined
by the naval officers of the respective districts for
which they are made; and when found to be cor-
rect by a comparison with the records and entries
in the naval office, as an evidence that the statements
so countersigned is a correct abstract from the books,
records and entries kept in that office, as herein be-
fore required, and as checks upon the receipts,
payments, and business transactions of the office of
the collector; and the copy of every such state-
ment delivered by the collector to the naval officer,
after the same is completed and signed as herein
before required, shall be by him safely kept on
file, in his office, as evidence of the facts contained
therein.

Sec. 6. That from and after the passage of
this act, all money paid to any collector of the cus-
toms, or to any person acting as such, for unascer-
tained duties, or for duties paid under protest ag-
ainst the rate or amount of duties charged, shall
be placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United
States, kept, and disposed of, as all other mo-
ney paid for duties is required by law, or by regu-
lation of the Treasury Department, to be placed to
the credit of the said Treasurer, kept, and dispo-
sed of; or shall not be held by the said collec-
tor, or person acting as such, to await any ascer-
tainment of duties, or to result of any litigation to
the rate or amount of duty legally chargeable and col-
lectable, in any case where money is so paid; but
whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of
the Secretary of the Treasury that, in any case of
unascertained duties, or duties paid under protest,
more money has been paid to the collectors, or
persons acting as such, than the law requires should
have been paid, it shall be his duty to draw his
warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of the person
or persons entitled to the over-payment, directing
the said Treasurer to refund the same out of any
money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 7. That all receivers of public money for
lands sold, from and after the third day of March
next, severally make weekly statements of the mo-
ney received by them respectively of lands sold,
distinguishing the receipts at public from those of
private sales, and of all payments made by them
from money in their hands belonging to the United
States, giving, in each case, the date and amount
of the payment, the person to whom paid, the ob-
ject of the payments and distinguishing the payment
made for commissioners, salaries, fees, and other
office expenses of their respective land offices, from
payments made for any other object: That each
weekly statement shall embrace all the receipts
and payments from the opening of the office for
business, on Monday morning, to its close on Sat-
urday evening of the week for which the statement
is made: That four copies of each statement
making the same, one of which shall be trans-
mitted, by mail, to the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, one to the Commissioner of the General
Land Office, one to the Treasurer of the United
States, and the remaining one shall be delivered
to the register of the land office for which the
statement is made, to be by him safely kept upon
file in his office, and all the four copies of each
weekly statement hereby required, shall be com-
pleted, signed by the receiver, and mailed, or de-
livered, before the close of the land office for busi-
ness on Monday of the week next following that
for which the statement is prepared.

Sec. 8. That all registers of the offices shall,
from and after the said third day of March next,
severally make weekly statements of the number of
acres of land sold at the land office for which each
is register, and of the price per acre at which the
various sales were made, distinguishing, in each
statement, the public from the private sales, and

giving each separately, and the aggregate amount
of the whole sales for the week: That each such
statement shall embrace an account of all the sales
made from the opening of the Land office, for busi-
ness, on Monday morning, to its close on Sat-
urday evening of the week covered by the statement:
That four fair copies of every such statement
shall be prepared and signed by the register mak-
ing the same, one of which shall be transmitted by
mail, to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the
Commissioner of the General Land Office, one to the
Treasurer of the United States, and the re-
maining one shall be delivered to the receiver of
public money for the land office for which the
statement is made, to be by him safely kept upon
file in his office; and all the said statements shall
be completed and signed by the register, and mail-
ed, or delivered, before the close of the land office
for business on Monday of the week next succeed-
ing that for which the statement is made.

Sec. 9. That the clerks of the several district
courts of the United States shall from and after the
third day of March next make monthly statements
of the money in their hands belonging, in whole
or part, to the United States, or for which the United
States, shall be in any way responsible; of the
date and amount of every such receipt of money
at the office of the clerk making the statement, to-
gether with the account, or liability, upon which it
is received, and whether by order of the said court,
and as a deposit therein, or by operation of law,
without any such order; of all payments made by
said clerk, or from said office, out of money, the
amount of each payment, to whom made, and for
what reason, or by what authority the payment is
made: That each such statement shall embrace all
the receipts and payments by the clerk making the
same, for the month covered by the statement, and
a fair copy thereof, signed by him, shall be de-
livered or transmitted by mail to the district judge
of his district; one other similar copy shall be
transmitted by mail to the Solicitor of the Treasury;
one other similar copy to the Treasurer of the United
States, and a fourth copy to the Secretary of the
Treasury: all of which said copies shall be com-
pleted, signed and delivered, or mailed, be-
fore the close of business hours, at the said clerk's
office, on the third day of the month next follow-
ing that covered by the statement.

Sec. 10. That all officers or agents of the United
States, charged with the receipt, collection, or
disbursement, of public money, for any purpose
whatsoever, other than the officers herein before
named, and those connected with the Post Office
Department, shall severally make monthly state-
ments of the balance of money in their hands at
the close of each month, of the receipts of public
money during the month, giving, in each case, the
date, and amount of the payment, the person to
whom made, and the object of the payment: And
that each statement shall exhibit all the receipts
and payments of the officer making the same, dur-
ing the entire month for which it is made: That
four fair copies of the statement shall be pre-
pared and signed by the officer, one of which shall
be transmitted by mail to the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, one to the head of the department to which
the officer or agent is attached, one to the Treas-
urer of the United States, and the remaining one to
the Comptroller or Auditor of the Treasury at
whose office the accounts of the disbursing officer,
or agent, are finally settled, and that all the copies
of every such statement shall be completed, signed,
and deposited in the postoffice, before the close of
business hours on the third day of the month next
succeeding that for which the statement is made.

Sec. 11. That every officer herein before re-
quired to make a weekly or monthly statement,
shall make the same, and transmit and deliver the
copies at that time and in the manner pointed out
in the preceding sections of this act, whether any
of the transactions directed to be embraced in the
statement have been performed in his office during
the time to be covered by the statement, or not,
and it shall be no excuse to any such officer, for a
failure to make the statement he is by this act re-
quired to make, that he has nothing to communi-
cate, other than the fact that no act has been done
by him, or at his office, for the time specified,
such as the statement is to embrace and set forth.

Sec. 12. That it shall be, and is hereby made,
the duty of each officer with whom a copy of any
of the weekly or monthly statements herein be-
fore required to be deposited, immediately to cause
every such statement to be carefully examined and
compared with such entries, books, records, and
papers as may be kept in his office, and with the
statements and returns of such other officers as
may be on file there, and may be calculated to
test the accuracy and truth of the statement to be
examined; and it shall be, and is hereby made, the
further duty of every such officer, the Secretary of
the Treasury alone excepted, of any error, in-
accuracy, discrepancy, or defect, in any of said
statements, forthwith to communicate the same
to the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the
manner of its discovery, and all the facts and cir-
cumstances material to a full understanding of the
error, inaccuracy, discrepancy, or defect communi-
cated; and further, to communicate the failure of
any officer to make and transmit, or deliver, the
weekly or monthly statement required of him by
this act.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SILK.—A recent writer who contends warmly
for the advantages which America possesses as a
silk-growing nation, has omitted to say that two
pauls a day is considered good wages in Tuscany;
the equivalent is less than a fourth of a dollar,
while the price of labor is four or five times, nay six,
greater with us. We are favorable to the silk ex-
periment now making, but it is so universal a rage,
that labor for other purposes is beyond all former
experience. What does it signify if we reduce
the cost of a silk dress, and double the price of
cabbages and potatoes? Beef rises with the price
of the mulberry, and agriculture is forgotten in the
race after sudden wealth.

Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July, 4, 1776.

The Unanimous declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them; and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses, repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalizing of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependant on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond the seas, to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus

marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us.—We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.—That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

New Hampshire. James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

Massachusetts Bay. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island. Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut. Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York. William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey. Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkins, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania. Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer.

Delaware. Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

Maryland. Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia. George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jun.

North Carolina. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

South Carolina. William Hooper, Joseph Hughes, John Penn.

Georgia. Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr. Thomas Lynch, Jr. Arthur Middleton.

Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

IRISH CUNNING.—We learn from the last Detroit Post, that a Volunteer in Miss Victoria's service finding a canoe on the beach near Malden, got in it on a voyage of discovery. When he got some distance from the shore he was discovered by the officer of the day, who ordered six men into a boat and gave chase. He pursued the voyager to the American shore, and in his order he forgot he was out of the British territory. A citizen told the man he was free and need not go back unless he wished, one of the officer's men an Irishman, hearing this exclaimed—"if that spalpeen be free, so is every mother's son of us! So you may just go home, my jewel (addressing his officer), tell the kernal you left us here to take care of the prisoner!"

"Tut tut," said the officer, "get in the boat men."

"Arrah!" said pat, "I have some republican blood in me, besides it is doubtful that General Jackson is akin to me, the General is a rale Irishman, barring he came to America two years before he was born!" The officer had to hire men to row him back, and they reported seven men deserted.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, in enumerating the things he dislikes to see, mentions the following:—

I dislike to see the occupations of industry, ridiculed by the would-be-aristocracy, whose principal claim to respect, is the fact, that they are the descendants of respectable mechanics.

I dislike a man who, in the selection of a wife, prefers money to mind—he has yet to learn, that to soothe the cares of affliction, a partner from the middle and sensible classes of society, is infinitely superior to a mere plaything, from the "first circles."

THE RESTING PLACE.—By J. N. Maffitt.—"So man lieth down and riseth not till the Heavens be no more; they shall not wake; nor be raised out of their sleep."

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of deep and quiet repose at hand, when the body may sink in dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if this resting place, instead of the bed of down, shall be the bed of gravel, or the rocky pavement of the tomb. No matter where the remains of wearied man may lie, the repose is deep and undisturbed—the sorrowful bosom heaves no more—the tears are dried up in their fountains—the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulation roll unheeded over the very bosoms of the pale nations of the dead; not one of the sleepers heed the spirit-stirring trump or respond to the rending shouts of victory.

How quiet these countless millions slumber in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of thunder shall not wake them: the loud cry of the elements—the winds—the waves, nor either the giant tread of the giant earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chambers of death. They shall rest and pass away; the last great battle shall be fought; and then the silver voice, at first just heard, shall rise to a tempest tone, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall hear his voice.

The following characteristic story is told of Gen. Jackson: When he was a boy about 8 years old, he went one day on a ramble into the woods, and wandered so far that he did not reach home till long after dark. His mother who had been much alarmed in his absence, raved him soundly, and, among other things said, "I wonder fear did not drive you home." "Fear," replied he, with great simplicity, "I don't know him."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD HAWES,
ROBERT N. WICKLIFFE,

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JACOB HUGHES,
JAMES G. MCKINNEY,
C. CHILTON MOORE,
RICHARD PINDELL,
LARKIN B. SMITH. } Fayette.

The Democratic Executive Committee for Fayette county, will meet at the Phoenix Hotel, on Monday the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

We congratulate our readers, on the return of the glorious anniversary of our Independence; and believe we cannot offer them a more grateful treat, than the re-publication of the Declaration, which should be read at least on this day, by every American freeman.

In this day's Gazette we have commenced the publication of the Independent Treasury bill, as it passed the U. S. Senate, and was rejected in the other house. It will be completed in our next, and we invite for it an attentive perusal, especially by those Whigs who read and think for themselves, and do not pin their faith to the sleeves of others. We think it will not be found that bugbear—that thing to be sneered at.

The Richmond Enquirer still perseveres in the opinion, in which it seems well fortified, that the Democratic majority in the State Legislature, will be two, and contends that there are eleven others opposed to Mr. Rives. The Enquirer says: "With a popular majority, too, of from 4 to 5,000—and a brilliant prospect of nearly double that number in 1840, in the great presidential issue. We again proclaim, All's well! Heads up! Skies bright."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

To this subject we have lately called the attention of our readers more than once. We have done so, in consequence of a thorough conviction, that the substitution of any one else for Col. Johnson, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, would tend to divide our party, and add nothing to the strength of Mr. Van Buren.

Independent of this, we can perceive no good reason, why Col. Johnson should not be again run. Those who are acquainted with the duties of the office, represent them as by no means onerous; that in fact, the office is almost a sinecure. The Vice President receives an annual salary of \$5,000, and has only to preside over the Senate—to decide questions of order, and vote when there is a tie. Why, then, should Col. Johnson be asked to give place to another? We think the services of Col. Johnson, pre-eminently entitle him to it. He has served us for more than thirty years, faithfully in the Congress of the United States. He has done his country service in fighting her battles. He is a pure patriot, an ardent democrat, and an honest politician. Shall we put aside for another this veteran? If so, for whom? It seems that the friends of Mr. Forsyth, wish him to obtain the office. Mr. Forsyth now fills the second office in the Government; understands its duties, and, we believe, has given universal satisfaction. He has a salary of \$6,000 per annum. Then, we say, why should there be any attempt to translate him, from the State Department, to the Vice Presidency? thereby, probably, to produce difficulty and dissatisfaction in the appointment of a successor, to drive into retirement from public life, Col. Johnson, by ruling him off the track, as a candidate? We can assure the friends of Mr. Forsyth, that Col. Johnson is not ambitious of higher elevation, and will not be a candidate at any future time for the Presidency. And we have high authority for saying, that if Mr. Forsyth or his friends are ambitious for that situation, he stands at this time "in the line of safe precedents." We cannot believe that Mr. Forsyth favours the movements of his zealous friends. We believe he has too much patriotism—too great an attachment to the party to which he belongs, to permit it to be endangered by any aspirations for the Vice Presidency.

Mr. King, of Alabama, is spoken of as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He is now a Senator of the United States, and has, we believe four years to serve, before the expiration of his term. Comparatively a young man, and deservedly advancing in the estimation, not only of his own State, but the United States, will his friends not be content to leave him in his present situation, and not thrust him forward for the position now filled by Col. Johnson?

It is thought by some that Mr. Forsyth or Mr. King have more popularity, and would contribute, more to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren. Let us look at this matter calmly, with the view of ascertaining the influence of these gentlemen.

What State could either Mr. Forsyth or Mr. King get, that Col. Johnson will lose? We venture to say, not one, except Virginia! and we believe she will give her vote for the Colonel at the next election. At the last election, all know, Virginia cast her vote against him, because her then

special favorite, (Mr. Rives) did not receive the

nomination. He has apostatised—abandoned the democratic party; and Virginia will now unite on Col. Johnson.

But this is a longer article than we are in the habit of writing. We promised in our last to give the views of some of the Whig papers, on this subject. The interesting matter which fills our paper to-day must plead our apology for the omission. But we promise that the subject shall not be neglected.

Health in New Orleans.—We have seen a letter from a highly respectable medical gentleman at New Orleans of the 22d June. His postscript says: "The city is quite healthy."

We are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and from all we hear such crops have not for many years greeted the eyes of the husbandman. For one year at least we are not likely to be tributary to Ohio, or any other state for our breadstuffs.

ELIJAH HISE, Esq. is announced as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Judge UNDERWOOD.

The President has gone on a visit to his home—the first visit he has paid Kinderhook since his elevation to the Presidency.

Distracted as is the condition of Mexico—torn to pieces as she is by factions, she yet seems resolved to make a violent effort to recover Texas.—Whilst Mexico is recruiting her armies for a bold push on Texas, the latter is preparing a naval force with which to blockade the Mexican ports.

An arrival at New York has brought accounts three days later than were received by the Great Western. The continued depression in the Cotton Market is the most important news received.

"Clouds and darkness, (says Bicknell,) rest on our money market. This week, ending on Saturday last, was the severest that has been experienced since the great pressure. The out door rates were, in a few instances, less than 14 per cent. per month, while in many more extravagant rates were exacted."

In New York the money market is extremely tight. Stocks have fallen in consequence of the vast amount thrown into market, and still continue to decline. Specie is difficult to be obtained in New York. Half dollars and Mexican dollars bear a premium from 1 to 2 per cent.

We have had the pleasure of reading the first number of a new paper recently established by Messrs. Holbrook, Henlock, & Bratton, at Harrisburg Pa., entitled "State Capital Gazette." It supports the present Administration, and advocates the philanthropic principles of equal rights, with dignity and decorum. We recommend it to public patronage.

It was proven by the confession of one of the culprits, that the disastrous fire which some time since occurred at Albany, was kindled by three boys, to decide a bet for segars, which of the three engines would reach the fire first. The fire destroyed thousands of property, and rendered many a poor family houseless.

The New York Common Council have passed a resolution, inviting Colonel R. M. Johnson to pay a visit to that city.—*Metropolis.*

Trouble in the Wigwag.—The Alexandria Gazette says—

The Whig Convention in Pennsylvania lately assembled in Chambersburg, have had difficulty with the exclusive friends of Gen. Harrison. The Convention, however, finally determined upon a distinct organization of the Whig party, and expressed, by an overwhelming majority, its preference for Henry Clay, as the Presidential candidate of the party, but professing an entire deference to the decision of the National Convention, to be held in Harrisburg in December next.

FLORIDA.—The latest news from this Territory is, that the Indians are pleased with their terms of peace, and are coming in, and that probably they are sincere.

A Boston paper has the impudence to say, from what it gathers in the St. Augustine News, that the people of Florida are anxious to keep up the war, to make money out of it. This shows how some men will prate about matters they know nothing of. It is ruin to the Floridians to continue the war: they make nothing out of it; but the Boston yankees who go down there are the ones that make the money—"honestly if they can, but at all events they make it."

From the Daily Sun.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CINCINNATI.

HAMILTON COUNTY COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JUNE TERM, 1839.

Wm. C. Lawrence, vs. Edward M. Beech, John P. Stewart, and Daniel S. Holley.

This suit was brought to recover damages for an assault and battery committed upon the plaintiff by the defendants, who, at the time, were captain, clerk and mate of the steamboat *Gazelle*.—The circumstances were as follows:

The plaintiff, who is a physician, took a deck passage on defendants' boat at Portsmouth, for Cincinnati, on Saturday, June 3, 1837. About 1 o'clock on the next morning, the defendants falsely accused the plaintiff, and ordered him to go up into the cabin. The plaintiff declared he was innocent of the charges brought against him. Plaintiff requested the privilege of showing letters of recommendation—he was refused by the captain. Plaintiff then requested protection of the captain, which was followed by a blow from Holley, and was then kicked down stairs, with an oath of—*damned rascal*.

Plaintiff was then ordered in front of the boilers, when one of the defendants, Stewart, drew a large dirk knife, and used abusive and threatening language, and shamefully abused and beat him—plaintiff was then taken to the stern of the boat, by order of Captain Beech, put in the yawl, taken

by Holley towards the shore, benten in the yawl, and before reaching the shore, was thrown into the river—his hat was knocked overboard, and clothes badly torn. When put into the yawl, plaintiff requested defendants to give him his valise, containing clothes and letters of introduction to respectable persons in Cincinnati, which was refused.

Plaintiff was left by the boat on the Kentucky shore in the woods, about 1 o'clock at night, forty miles above Cincinnati. Plaintiff obtained his valise the last of July from the steamboat—his letters of recommendation had been abstracted from it.

The plaintiff adduced the evidence of about a dozen of the most respectable gentlemen, physicians and others of his native state, New York that he had always sustained a high character for integrity, correct deportment and application to his studies and business.

The defence set up was, that the plaintiff was a deck passenger, and that some man, wearing a drab coat, was seen to enter the cabin with a candle. Plaintiff, when found, had a drab coat on, but was not proved to be the man. Plaintiff did not go into cabin before ordered to do so by the captain.

It was then proposed to prove the custom of the river, that whenever a deck passenger entered the cabin he was to be put on shore. This was overruled by the court. The defence was to clear the captain, as he did not strike the plaintiff. The court, in charging the jury, stated that the defence only aggravated the case.

D. Van Matre and S. M. Hart, attorneys for plaintiff; Messrs. McLean and Rankin attorneys for defendants.

The jury, after retiring to the room about an hour, returned with a verdict of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars for the plaintiff.

The Bankrupt Banker.—An extravagant bankrupt banker was asked by his vexed creditors how he could account for the disposal of his capital.—His reply might be applicable to many others if they were as candid. "I have educated my sons and married my daughters."

HIGH LIFE IN TEXAS.—The sprightly Buffaloni-whom among the dead, now as "quick" as the best of its city cotemporaries, gives a graphic account of a visit which a friend of the editor paid General Houston, then president of Texas, a little more than a year ago. The visitor found his Excellency "in a small log cabin, with half a roof and no floor, on a miserable rickety old bed, without sheets or pillow, between two old blankets—that looking as if they had been common camp property through a long campaign and constituted with his old military cloak, the whole of his excellency's bedding—sitting up in his shirt with one brawny, naked, dark looking leg, hanging over the bedstead, talking to his attendant, General Henderson, (then attorney general, now minister to England, who was seated on an old chest) giving audience to visitors, and earnestly engaged in the very interesting operation of *catching fleas*. This is no fiction."—*Louisville Gaz. and Rep.*

From the European Correspondence of the N. Y. Star.

NEWEST FASHION.—In the article of fashions there is a little to be told. Less novelties have seldom been known. Muslin cales, rich embroidery, and with an immense quantity of deep lace upon them are all the rage. They are as beautiful as expensive.

Flounces have again come in—they should be of a material different from the dress. White silk bonnets are much worn; so are white chip and crepe bonnets. Fancy straw hats are worn by some decided fashionables, and (in all cases) the ribbons are as gay and shadowy as possible.

A profusion of jewels and jewelled ornaments are worn. Indeed there is a superabundant display of trinkets. The display of them has come in from the example of the Queen, (who has no taste in dress) who wears as many glittering gewgaws as she can conveniently put upon her little person. Two or three pair of bracelets, two or three brooches—a diamond coronet, and her head starred with gemmed hair pins—rings on almost every finger—three or four gld chains round her neck, and a gold watch, studded with brilliants, are what the Queen's love of glitter loves to display, at no time!

ROBBERY OF A KING.—Don Miguel was lately attacked and robbed by six men in disguise, while on a hunting excursion. The attendants, his coachman and a servant, were paralysed by fear on the first attack, while he himself made a brave defence, till, being overpowered by numbers, he was thrown down, and it is said, wounded in the neck. The robbers must have been not a little surprised to find in the pockets of the King only a few scudi and a plain silver watch, whereas his servants had gold and gold watches. The robbers likewise carried off Don Miguel's valuable fowling piece, which had been discharged. The police is endeavoring to discover the perpetrators of this act.

To the Lounging Members of the Human Family!—A Business Matter.—Call on business men in business hours, only on business; transact your business, and go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

Cut this paragraph out, and read it every day, after you have said your morning prayers. Then make up your minds never to "bother" the editor of a daily paper, until after twelve o'clock at noon. *Metropolis.*

A LAWYER'S BRIEF.—"There are three points in this case, may it please your honor," said the defendant's counsel: "In the first place we contend the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it."

SCENE IN A SUCKER COURT.—The Illinoisian tells the following amusing story of a scene that occurred during the sitting of one of the Illinois Circuit Courts.

A constable who had been lately inducted into office, was in attendance on the court, and was ordered by the judge to call John Bell and Elizabeth Bell. He immediately began at the top of his lungs, John Bell and Elizabeth Bell, "one at a time said the judge."

"One at a time, one at a time, one at a time," shouted the constable.

"Now you have done it," exclaimed the judge out of patience.

"Now you've done it, now you've done it, now you've done it," yelled the constable. There was no standing this, and court, bar, and bystanders broke out into a hearty laugh to the perfect surprise and dismay of the astonished constable.

OCCUPATIONS OF A FUTURE LIFE.—We apprehend that very vague and low ideas are generally entertained with regard to the happiness of heaven. The tree of life is thought to bear but one kind of fruit. The state of the blessed is imagined—not as a state in which every faculty may have full development and free scope—but a narrow round of pleasure indeed; yet of pleasures the same to all and always. We often hear the life of heaven spoken of as a life spent in singing praises day and night without ceasing. Now, though devotion constitutes the purest enjoyment of which man is capable, the immediate acts of devotion would grow tedious, unless the mind would roam abroad, and seek new materials for pious thoughts, new subjects of praise, new fuel to feed the flame of love. This is the case with the Christian on earth. A life of abstract devotion has no charms for him. But it is his aim and his delight to seek out in the course of nature, in the ways of providence, in the haunts of men, in the various posts of duty, themes for praise, thanksgiving and love; and when he approaches the altar of his God, he lays upon it an offering which every scene, every circumstance of life, has contributed to render rich and fragrant. Thus must it be in heaven. The tree of life must bear divers kinds of fruits, to suit the tastes, to expand the minds, to cherish the devotion of those who have passed through unlike scenes of earthly discipline. The reason why we are told so little in the Bible about the joys reserved for the righteous, is, not that they are in their nature inconceivable, but that they are in their variety inexhaustible, so that, should they be set forth in writing, even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

Rev. Mr. PEABODY.

"THOU GOD SEEST ME."—As the chaplain in the Wethersfield State's prison was passing the cell of a culprit, who was reading the Bible, he was accosted thus: "If I had only known the words before I committed crime, I had not been for twenty-eight years a tenant of the State's Prison."—What words? said the chaplain. "Why those in Gen. XVI. 13, the words of Hagar, 'Thou God seest me.'" And he was not the only prisoner who made similar statements to the chaplain. A number told him that they found it impossible to perpetrate the crimes for which they were sent there, until they had banished the thought of the omniscient and omnipresent God from their minds.

[New Haven Record.]

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

ON THE DEATH OF MISS A. C.

The lovely and lovable to our vision has faded—
The fair form of beauty lies low in the grave;
The bright eye of youth death's dark pinions have shaded.

Nor love's fond endearments the victim could save.

What, though in our circles no more we may see thee,
Nor bark in those smiles which were lavished on all,
We mourn not the summons which served but to free thee

From life's galling cares and mortality's thrall.

Thou art gone—the last sigh from thy heart has ascended.
The last bitter tear has been wiped from thine eye;
And thy voice which with ours hath been joyously blended,
Now joins in the anthems of angels on high.

But still to our hearts shall thy memory be dearer,
When linked with the hopes of the life that's to come;
And our pathway to regions of bliss shall be clearer,
As faith sees thee waiting to welcome us home.

DIED.—In Nashville, Tenn., on the 23d ult., of consumption, Mr. J. BLACK ROBINSON, Merchant, formerly of this city.

On the 24th ult., WILLIAM PHILLIPS, youngest son of John L. Elbert, of this county, aged about 16 months.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Kentucky Gazette, by William R. Bradford, Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main st. near Brennan's.

United States money,	1 to 1 adv.
Pennsylvania,	par
Virginia,	par
Ohio,	1 to 1 disc
Tennessee,	3 to 5 "
North Carolina,	3 to 5 "
South Carolina,	3 to 5 "
Georgia, banks generally,	12 1/2 to 15 "
Alabama,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Louisiana,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Union Bank Mississippi, due in Aug.	10 to 12 1/2 "
Lake Washington,	40 to 45 "
W. Feliciana Rail Road,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Com. & R. R. Bank, Vicksburg,	40 to 45 "
Checks on the East,	1 to 1 1/2 adv.
New Orleans,	2 to 2 1/2 disc.

WM. R. BRADFORD will purchase notes on all the Banks at the above quotations, when presented in sums of twenty dollars and up ards.

Notice.

HAVING ascertained that a number of the citizens of Lexington desire a suspension of business on the 4th of July, I request the citizens, merchants and others, to suspend business during the time of the procession, or from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M. A general compliance is requested.

CHAS. H. WICKLIFFE, Mayor.

4th of July Dinner.

AT the earnest solicitation of many patriotic citizens and members of the respective Military Companies, I will prepare a DINNER for the 4th of July, at the old consecrated spot, generally known as the Maxwell Spring. Dinner will be on this table precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.—Price, ONE DOLLAR.

JOHN W. FORBES.

Lexington, July 4, 1839—27-1t

Silk Convention.

IT will be recollected, that the Silk Convention held in this city, on Monday, the 10th of June last, adjourned to meet again on the 8th of July, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-House, in Lexington. An address on the Silk Culture will be delivered on the occasion. The citizens are invited to attend.

Lexington, July 4, 1839—27-2t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would most respectfully request all those to whom he has become liable in any way for James McCabe, of Nicholasville, Jessamine Co. to come forward immediately, and present their claims, as he is desirous to have his transactions connected with McCabe liquidated and finally settled.

JOHN H. HANLY.

Jessamine co., July 4, 1839.

Fayette County Sct.

TAKEN up by Lloyd Benton, in Lexington, a Bay Horse, about 10 years old, about 15 hands 1 inch high a little white on the right hind foot, has the appearance of having been cut on the right shoulder for the swiftness; not shod, appraised to \$35, by John B. Harbin, and Parker Craig, before me this 3d July, 1839.

DAN L. BRADFORD, J. P.

Lexington, July 4, 1839—27-1t

Eastern Exchange.

CHECKS on the East, in amounts to suit purchasers, for sale at the lowest rates, by

W. R. BRADFORD,

Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main street.

Lexington, June 21, 1839—26-2t

Old Whiskey & London Porter.

50 BBLs. OLD WHISKEY,
25 do Maysville Rectified do.
50 do London Porter. For sale by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, July 4, 1839—27-4t

Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Lexington, June 1st, 1839.

THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four and a half per cent. out of the profits for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders on the Books at Lexington on demand, and to those at Phila. and New York, on and after the 25th inst. By order, M. T. SCOTT, Cash.

July 2, 1839—27-4t

French Brandy.

A FEW half pipes, just received from New York, and will be sold very low for cash or approved short paper. Those who wish to supply themselves with a good article, on better terms than the article can be imported for, will do well to call.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

July 4, 1839—27-1t

Glass.

JUST RECEIVED, 50 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass.
10 do pint flasks.
10 do bottle assortments from pint to gallon.
50 do flint tumblers 4 & 5 pint.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. July 4, 1839—27-1t

Iron and Nails.

JUST RECEIVED on consignment and for sale on advantageous terms.

30 bundles Spike Rods assorted from 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch.
25 do Horse Shoe Bars.
25 do Round Bars assorted from 3/4 to 5-16.
100 do Hoop Iron assorted from 4 inch to 5.
20 do Sheet Iron No. 26, suitable for stove pipe.
200 Kegs of Boston and Juniata Nails, and Flooring Brads, assorted 4 to 40 d. Sold in lots to suit purchasers.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

July 4, 1839—27-1t

Observer & Reporter copy the above adv.

Valuable City Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 26th of the present month, ALL HIS REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF LEXINGTON, consisting of the following HOUSES and LOTS, to-wit:

No. 1. A LARGE BRICK HOUSE and LOT on the corner of Mulberry and Water Street, formerly occupied by me as a residence and a Grocery Store, and at present occupied as a Tavern by E. Perkins. This Lot fronts 66 feet on Water street and runs back the whole length of the square to Hill street, and fronts the same number of feet on that street. The House and Lot will be divided so as to make six separate tenements, a plot of which may be seen by calling at my store on Hunt's Row. The very commodious and well arranged Brick Stables attached to this property, will constitute one tenement, and will be sold separately from the other property.

No. 2 and 3. THE TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES on Hunt's Row, now occupied, the one by myself and the other by S. Dunn, as Grocery Stores. These Houses were erected within the last two years, are well arranged for business houses, and are in a position to command a large share of business.

No. 4. The undivided moiety of the BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Mulberry street, immediately opposite the upper end of the Market-House, now occupied as a Grocery. This is a decidedly one of the best business houses in the city, commanding, from its position, a very large share of the patronage of those attending the market. The other half of this property is owned by John L. Martin, Esq. of Louisville, and could be doubtless purchased by any one desiring the whole.

The whole of the above property is eligibly situated for business, and is desirable to any one wishing to invest their capital in real estate, on account of the readiness with which it rents at a good interest.

Terms of sale.—One fourth of the purchase money will be required in 4 months, upon the execution of a negotiable note, payable in either of the Banks of the city; the balance in one and two years, with interest on the last payment only.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

Lexington, July 4, 1839—27-1t

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a Negro Boy named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of Foot. He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face, large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made flannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pantaloons. When spoken to quickly rather given to stammering. I will give \$20 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or \$100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.

WM. ROMAN.

July 4, 1839—27-1t

Notice.

THE Committee of Arrangements give notice, that THURSDAY, the 4th or JULY NEXT, has been fixed upon as the day upon which the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new Medical Hall will take place. The friends of the Institution and of Literature, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. An Oration, commemorative of the event, will be delivered by ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr. Esq.

CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,
HENRY JOHNSON,
WILLIAM M. BRAND, Committee.

Lexington, June 26, 1839—26-1t

Especially Notice.

Our correspondent and friends are informed that we continue to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in Cash only, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number,

S. J. SYLVESTER,

No. 130 Broadway, and No. 23 Wall-street.

June 27, 1839—26-1t

\$10,000, Notes on Com. and Exchange Broker, No. 28, E. Main Street.

June 27, 1839—26-3t

REMOVAL.

JOHN FISCHER, Tailor, Scourer, Dyer, & Renovator.—Respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop from Main street to Short street, opposite the Post Office, where he will continue to carry on his business in all its branches, in a superior style, and hopes for a continuance of their favors.

Lexington, June 27, 1839—26-4t

THE Board of Directors of the Lexington Library, at their meeting of the 8th inst., passed an order instructing the Librarian to carry into effect a resolution of the Annual Meeting, held 1st of June, authorizing a forfeiture of all shares liable under the act of incorporation and by-laws of the Library to forfeiture. The Librarian is further instructed to publish the following as the ground of procedure.

By Laws, Art. 2d, Sect. 4. Any share holder who shall fail to pay the semi-annual instalment or contribution of seventy five cents, at present one dollar, three times successively, shall forfeit all claim or title to the share or shares on which he or she shall so make default; and moreover shall be responsible for all sums due on his share or shares, (from whatever cause arising,) at the date of the forfeiture. By order of the Board.

L. W. SEELEY, Sec. T. and Lib.

June 25, 1839—26-1t

Reporter and Gazette insert.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky., on the 1st of July, 1839, which will be returned as dead letters, if not taken out in three months.

A

Abbott, Lyman Jr. 3
Adams, Thomas
Adams, John M.
Aldson, Mrs.
Andrews, E. Mrs. 3
Anderson, Thomas

Bartlett, Betsy Coloured
Barnett, D. S.
Banks, William
Bayle, Mary Ann Mrs.
Barclay, George W.
Barry, M.
Battle, John
Ball, James W.
Bailer, Catharine 2
Baker, John
Blair, Ophir Jane
Blossingine, Wm.
Blackburn, Gideon
Bray, Ellen Miss
Brake, Abraham 2
Brandt, W.
Braden, D. D.
Brady, Henry
Bell, W. H.
Beachamp, Jesse
Becks, Lewis
Beverly, Dilcey
Bell, David
Beard, John
Beasley, William D.

Cabot, Samuel
Campbell, John W.
Campbell, James B. Dr.
Cavett, James
Clark, Lydia, Miss
Clark, Sanford
Clark, Henry B.
Clark, James Capt.
Clayburn, Edward Colored
Chambers, Ann
Crawford, Alexander
Crawford, Christy 2
Crane, Francis
Craig, Chas. F. 2
Craig, J. W.
Crawley, Elizabeth Miss
Cummins, Elizabeth
Chrisman, George
Christopher, David S.
Chrisman, Isaac

Dawson, John
Dawson, Emily Miss
Daugherty, Wm. P.
Davis, David
Davis, Jarrard 2
Davis, John
Davidson, M. T.
Davidson, James Col.
Drake, Jacob

Farrar, Z. P.
Farrar, Nathan 2
Farr, Leonard
Faulkner, William
Frank, John or Peter
Ferguson, James
Featherston, J.

Gaines, William
Gatwood, William
Galloway, Joseph
Ganter, Christ. Eberhard
Gaut, John W.
Graves, John Girl of colour
Gray, B. F. Dr.
Graham, Osten
Graves, Jas. & B. L.
Graves, Chas.
Gladen, Goren, & Co. 3

Haggin, John
Hall, Samuel
Hall, William 3
Hendy, John 2
Hart, John
Harris, John 2
Harris, Elizabeth Mrs.
Hamilton, Jos. W.
Hartzl, Frederick
Hawkins, Lawson 2
Harrison, G. W.
Hersman, Joseph
Hensley, B. H. 2
Henry, John
Heslip, W. G.
Harboud, Sarah Miss
Hillix, James

Ingram, Andrew
Jarvis, Mr.
Jacobs, Nathan
Lewis, Jenkins 2
Johnson, M. B.
Johns, Philip

Kardel, C. C.
Kenney, Robt. 2
Keene, William
Kern, Jacob
Kelsey, John M.
Keiser Wm. S.

Langley, Jeremiah
Laffoon, James M.
Level, A. T.
Levick, Richard
Lewis, Chancey
Lewis, John
Leacock, H. J. Rev.

Martin, William
Martin, Ezekiah
Martin, David
Martin, Richard
Masterson, Callahan & Co.
Manuel, Philip
Marr, Taswell F.
Mather M. W. 2
Mays, Daniel Hon. 4
Malroy, Thomas M.
Massey, Jesse
Marchall, Jas. W.
Memmore, George
Merriman, William
Megee, Carter
Milton, John
Miller, Elija J. 2
Miller, Wm.
Montgomery, A. B.
Morrison, Robt. W.
Morrison, Nancy Mrs.
Morrison, Martha Miss
Mould, Henry
Moore, John 2

Norton, Thomas L.
Nunnally, Dudley
O'Neal, Charles
O'Clancy, John Irish Giant, Ostrander, M.

Perkins, Newton
Penny, J. N.
Pittman, Nancy
Pickett, Sarah
Pinner, Th. mas
Pierce, Mary Francis Miss
Price, Maria Mrs.
Price, Thomas
Price, Rebecca Miss
Price, Bulley
Price, John B.
Powers, John R.
Powell, Joseph

Pettit, Wm. Geo. 2
Pearson, John S.
Perryman, John D.

Randolph, America Miss
Raney, & Curtis
Ragland, E. M.
Randall, C. C. Dr.
Ramsey, Lewis
Reynolds & Douglass
Rennock, George Jr.
Raulo, E. F.
Reed, John
Rhines, Lawing
Riley, Mike
Richardson, John 2
Richardson, Eliza
Ritchie, Mary J.
Riley, John
Ricketts, Wm.
Richardson, Jesse V.

Sayres, Lucy G.
Sayers, Talbot, & Co.
Saylor, Conrad
Sampson, Harrison
Straughm, Minerva Miss
Stafford, Charles
Stranick, Samuel B.
Stafford, Dan'l F.
Stables, John 2
Seales, William
Steel, John W.
Seales, Charles
Steel, Ann Miss
Stevenson, Sam'l H. 2
Stevens, William
Stelle, Reynolds F.
Spencer, Brown
Steel, John
Steel, Susan Miss
Steel, Aaron
Stevens, Benj. C. M. D.
Spencer, Wm.

Tailor, Martha Miss
Taylor, E. A.
Taylor, Mary Ann Mrs.
Taylor, Joseph T.
Taylor, Thomas
Taylor, George Coloured
Taylor, James Coloured
Temple, Robt. Col.
Tibbs, Elizabeth Mrs.
Todd, Richard
Thomkin, Susan Ann

Verbyrke, Richard

Wannock, David R.
Worsham, David
Watt, Ann D. Mrs.
Welch, John 2
Walker, Osten
Wallace, Ann Mrs.
Wallis, Martha Miss.
Wallace, John
Wallace, Richard
Walker, William
Walker, Jacob
Wheeler, Patrick
Welsh, John 2
West, Preston
Wheatly, George
Westerfield, David J.
Weaver, John W. 2
Weir, Harvey
Weaver, John Cille
Wheeler, George
Wenway, Lewis
Wigles, Arthur A.
Williams, Henry H.
Williams, Maria
Williams, Maria
Wilson, John M.

Young, Leven

JOSEPH PICKLIN, P. M.
Lexington, Ky. July 1, 1839—27-3t

It is best in calling for any of the above letters, to mention that they are advertised.

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

FOR laying the Corner Stone of the Medical College, on July 4th, 1839:

1. Marshal of the day.
 2. Trustees of Transylvania.
 3. President and Collegiate Faculty of Transylvania.
 4. Medical Faculty.
 5. Law Faculty.
 6. Mayor and Council of the City.
 7. Transylvania Institute.
 8. College of Physicians and Surgeons.
 9. Union Philosophical Society.
 10. Adelpai A. Society.
 11. Judiciary.
 12. Members of the bar.
 13. Citizens and Strangers.
 14. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
 15. Masonic Lodges.
 16. Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
- The Orator of the day and the Reverend Clergy, will form in procession of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
- The procession will be formed at 10 o'clock, on the College lawn, and proceed thence to the site of the new Medical Hall.
- The various Societies, under their respective Marshals, and other persons named in the foregoing order, will please to attend at the College lawn punctually at the hour designated.
- JNO. M. MCALLA,
Marshal of the day.

ATTENTION!!

THE CITIZEN VOLUNTEER AR-
TILLERY, are hereby notified to parade on the morning of the 4th of July, with the new uniform, consisting of the uniform coat, white pantaloons and black plumes. The members will please to send their plumes to the Captain, for the purpose of having them dyed. Those who have not procured the uniform, will wear a citizen blue coat and white pantaloons, black plumes.

Hour of parade 9 o'clock, A. M.

By order of
SAML. C. TROTTER, Capt.

E. W. THEOBALD, O. S.
June 20, 1839—25-1t

ATTENTION!!

Lexington Light Infantry!

YOU are hereby notified to parade on the FOURTH OF JULY NEXT, armed and equipped according to law and the constitution of the company, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the Public Square, with 13 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order of the Capt'n.
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

J. B. REES, O. S.

June 27 1839—26-2t

ATTENTION!!

Mechanic's Infantry.

You are hereby notified to parade on the 4th of July next, armed and equipped according to law and the constitution of the company, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on Water st. in front of the Arsenal, with 13 rounds of blank cartridges. By order,

JOHN W. FORBES, Capt.
B. F. GRAVES, O. S. June 20.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her *Tavern House* has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and finished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her *Tables* shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with *VENISON AND FRESH FISH* whenever they can be had. Her *Bar* shall be supplied with the choicest and best of *Liquors and Wines*, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the *Blue Lick Springs* equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 12, 1839—24-1t

N. B. It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the *Blue Lick Water*. It is more extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducting, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told, that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

Boarding per day, (for any time less than a week,) \$1 25.—Per week \$8 00.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 53, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 16, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. July 3, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

1 Prize of \$15,000	20 Prizes of 125
1 " 5,000	60 " 100
1 " 3,000	139 " 80
1 " 2,000	65 " 50
1 " 1,423	65 " 40
1 " 1,200	65 " 30
1 " 1,100	65 " 25
10 " 1,000	65 " 20
10 " 400	65 " 16
10 " 300	130 " 12
10 " 200	4,550 " 4
20 " 150	27,040 " 8

Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 53, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the town of Wheeling, Class 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 6, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

1 Prize of \$30,000	20 " 300
1 " 10,000	123 " 200
1 " 6,000	126 " 100
1 " 3,140	126 " 60
1 " 3,000	126 " 50
1 " 2,500	126 " 40
1 " 2,000	3,654 " 20
10 " 1,000	23,436 " 10
20 " 500	

Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. 75 number Lottery, 12 Drawn Ballots.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 56, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk, Class 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., July 13, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

1 Prize of \$40,000	50 Prizes of \$200
1 " 12,000	100 " 150
1 " 6,000	100 " 100
1 " 5,000	64 " 90
1 " 3,000	64 " 80
1 " 2,500	64 " 75
1 " 2,000	64 " 70
1 " 1,750	64 " 65
1 " 1,600	64 " 60
1 " 1,500	64 " 50
2 " 1,250	64 " 30
2 " 1,200	128 " 30
20 " 1,000	1,258 " 25
20 " 500	505 " 20
20 " 400	28,224 " 10
40 " 300	

Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he renders his services as

Practitioner of Medicine,

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-1t.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

100 HBS. BROWN SUGAR;
110 Boxes White Havana do;
50 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
200 bags Rio and St. Jago Coffee;
With a general assortment of GROCERIES and LI-
QUORS, for sale wholesale, by

MONTMOLLEN & CORNWALL.

June 6, 1839—23-1m

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to

JOHN M. MCALLA.

June 20—54-1t

To Planters and Owners of Slaves.

PLANTERS and others in any section of the United States, having slaves rendered unfit for labor by the following diseases, and who wish to dispose of them on reasonable terms, will please address Dr. J. King, No. 29, Camp street, New Orleans, stating disease, age, and where to be seen, which will meet with immediate attention. Yaws, Scrofula, Ulcers of all kinds, Chronic Diarrhea, Venereal, Mercurial disease, Negro Consumption, sometimes called negro poison, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and female diseases.

The Little Rock Times; Florence Gazette; Charleston Courier; the Journal Times of Mobile, and Lexington, Ky. and the Daily Courier, Natchez, will insert the advertisement headed, "To Planters and owners of Slaves," for three months and forward their accounts to me for payment.

June 20, 1839—25-3m [N. O. Bulletin.]

NEW GOODS,

JUST received, and for sale, by JAVINS & BRADFORD, No. 1 Hunt's Row, and assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. consisting in part of French, English, and American prints, Painted Muslins, Chally Muslin, Delaines, French and Russia Linens, &c. &c.

ALSO—a few thousand Spanish Cigars, all of which, will be sold low at public or private sale.

JAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, May 23, 1839. 21-1t

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company.

CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last—CAPITAL \$300,000. DOLLARS—This Company will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country, Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and the PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER, Director.
JACOB AUSTIN, Director.
M. C. JOHNSON, Director.
DANIEL VERNER, Director.
THOS. C. OREAR, Director.
H. H. TIMBERLAKE, Secretary.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
 Lex. May 7, 1838 21-11

Great Western Manufactory

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
 No. 15, Hunt's Row, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large it is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, by the durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.
 I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
 Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENT
J. S. GOINS,
PROFESSOR of Shaving and Hair cutting, returns his grateful thanks to the citizens and public, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Lexington, and he hopes by his personal attention to business to merit a continuance to their patronage.

His College is on Main Street, near the Phoenix Hotel, and immediately opposite the Gazette Office, where he delivers lectures on shaving and hair cutting, from daylight until 10 o'clock at night.

A single lecture on shaving, 12 1/2 cents.
 Do. do. hair cutting, 25 do.

In front of his lecture room is his Fancy Store where among other things he has the following articles:
 Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupes and Whiskers,
 Shirt collars, Bosoms, and Suspenders,
 Hair, Cloth, and Shaving brushes,
 Razors and Razor straps of a superior quality,
 Tobacco and Cigars,
 Ladies plain and long braids, curls, &c.
 French and English colognes,
 French and English soaps,
 Hair pins, and ringlet curling Tongs.

With a great many other articles in his line of business.

Immediately back of his Lecture Room is his Bath House, in complete order, and will be opened on the first of May for the season. The price for a single bath 25 cents, or five tickets for a dollar.

Lexington, May 9, 1839—19 6w

Powder, Oil of Vitriol, &c.
100 KEGS Rife and Blasting POWDER; 400 feet safety fuse, for blasting under water; 200 Carboys Oil of Vitriol, 66° for sale by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
 Lexington, June 6, 1839 23-1m

NOTICE.
JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in his hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Land—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.
JAMES E. DAVIS.
 Lexington, February 14, 1839.—711

NEW FIRM.
M'LEAR & BEARD,
HAVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. McLEAR, corner of Main street and Broadway, and they will respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,
 Compiling every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c. &c. are the best that could be procured in New Orleans, which with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, as on good terms as any city house in the city, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they feel assured that they can offer as great inducements as any other house.

They have just received a large assortment of Queensware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Crumbeag's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.

Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.

F. McLEAR, & J. McLEAR, & BEARD.
 Lexington, April 25-17-3m

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT,
 and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sensitive is indeed "A PROVINCIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.

For sale by **D. BRADFORD,** Agent, Main-st. Lex.

NOTICE THIS.

WHITE SULPHUR WELL, SCOTT Co. Ky.
THE undersigned has taken possession of this useful fountain, having the sole management of it by contract. The arrangements have been made under the advice and judgement of Major A. Throckmorton, of Louisville, so well known for his experience, capacity and judgment in such matters. I have the assurance of the continued advice, and occasional visits of this same gentleman, to insure the most perfect management of the well. This celebrated water is situated about ten miles from Frankfort and seven from Georgetown, and within half a mile from the great Turnpike road between the two places. The location is upon the land of Col. R. M. Johnson, and one mile from his residence and the Choctaw Academy. The water is used from a pump, which brings it 27 feet below the surface of the earth. It has been a place of celebration for the last 50 years as a resort for Doctors and Buffalo, but has only been known as a watering place for the last two years.

The water is cold and pleasant. A taste for it is soon created by using it, in most persons.

The warm baths made some extraordinary cures last season. The cold and shower baths will also be well attended to; they also have proved beneficial and delightful. The Well is within a mile of Elkhorn, which affords good fishing at all times. The woods and forest in which it is located, affords every amenity and all who wish to preserve their health, and those who seek innocent recreation and amusement, to come, as I pledge myself to devote my time and attention to their accommodation and comfort. I will be prepared to accommodate all who may come on horseback or in their private carriages, with stables and provender or good pasturage. I solicit patronage, and pledge myself to merit it.

E. ZEISING.

P. S. There is a Post Office at the White Sulphur Well, which brings the daily news and will enable those who are here to keep up their correspondence.
 May 25, 1839 23-11

Plate, County, Corporation & Company SEALS.
THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-st., opposite Brennan's Hotel.
FRANKLIN THORPE.
 April 4, 1839. 1411

CABINET WARE-ROOM.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.
 N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
 Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-11

LEXINGTON HOTEL,
 (RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)
THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are of a considerable extent, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.
B. W. TODD.
 Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-11

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,
 1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds,
 and other articles in my line, which is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.
 The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as everything pertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment, I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.
JAMES G. MATHERS.
 March 21, 1839—12-11

Transylvania University, ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

THE Summer session of Morrison College commences on this day.

Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, President pro. tem. and Professor of Languages.

C. R. PRAZESINSKY, Professor of Mathematics.

Ross. PETER, M. D. Professor of Experimental Philosophy and Natural History.

The Trustees are happy in being able to announce to the public, that they have secured the services of **Rev. Charles Crow,** as Principal of the Preparatory Department. Mr. C. is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and is well known in the community as a successful Preparatory Department will be opened on Monday, the 26th of May. Bidding, including lights and lodging, may be procured in the vicinity of the College, at the rate of \$2 25 per week.

R. WICKLIFFE, Jr.
M. C. JOHNSON.
F. K. HUNT.
 Literary Committee.
 Lexington, June 6, 1839 23-11

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.
 July 19, 1837 22-11

Doctor Holland
HAS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House.
 Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-55

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.
 April 17, 1839. 16-11

Western Emporium.
JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.
THOMAS RANKIN,
 No. 14, W. Main Street.
 Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-11

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. THE TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.
T. R.

To Stammerers.
FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.
C. H. CHAPMAN.
 Lexington, May 2, 1839. 11-18

FAIR NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.
JOHN BOWMAN.
 May 2, 1839. 18-11

George R. McKee,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
 LANCASTER, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
 June 6, 1839 23-11

JOHN M. McALLA,
 Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-resident claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.
 Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-11

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Fraser's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
 Lex., April 19, 1838 16-11

SPUN COTTON,
WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, and willing to exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, will give the convenience of the farmer I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.
A. CALDWELL.
 August 23, 1838 34-11

E. Perkins's Tavern,
 Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
 TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.
 N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.
 Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—4M

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weaknesses.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH,
AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.
 Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-11

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockwell, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

W. M. P. BROWN,
JOHN HEADLEY,
 UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWN & HEADLEY.
 N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.
 Lex Sep 7.—53-11

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
 No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
 [SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOP.]
CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.
 The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats
 December 27, 1838 52-111011011

TINNING! TINNING!
James Burch & J. C. Noble.
 Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of **TINWARE,** which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Stoves and other Lamps,
 and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED **WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING COOKING STOVES,**

Of various patterns, which can be heated for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-tenth cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.
 Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.
THE subscriber has invented a **HEMP HECKLE,** which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as a deserter. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.
 October 4, 1838 40-11

FOR SALE.
A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.
 Lexington, March 21—12-11

LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.
THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-stone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.
 On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.
JAS. MARCH.
 April 4, 1830 14-11

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now re-opening, a large assortment of **DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS**—and also a large lot of **CORK** suitable for manufacturing **Cork Sole Boots and Shoes.** Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
 Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.
 N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of **BOOTS and SHOES** are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.
 Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—30-11

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

WOOL CARDING & SPINNING.

At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining counties carded immediately.

He still continues to **COLOR and WEAVE CARPETING.**

CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for **Wool or Wood.**
ISAAC SPRAKE.
 Lexington, May 2, 1839. 2m-18

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.
D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,
 Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:
 Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish;
 Plain and Figured Satins, Toilett, Mersailles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boy's Summer Wear;
 Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses;
 Thread Lisle and Mantillo Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;
 Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;
 Mouslin De Laine, Foul De Cherry, Chally and Challottes, Flane and Embroidery;
 Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poul De Soi, Gro De Paris and Verita Lustrating Silks, Fancy Colors and Black;

Black and White English Silks, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hoes and Half Hoes;
 Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hoskin, Silks, Thread and Lisle Gloves;
 Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety;
 Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article;
 Misses and Children's Shoes;
 Men and Boy's Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;
 Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;
 Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying.
D. M. CRAIG,
E. W. CRAIG.
 Lexington, March 20, 1839.—1211

SAMUEL OLDHAM,
Barber and Hair Dresser,
 No. 18, Main Street Lexington.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past 12 or 15 years, and is happy to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues his business in all its branches, at the old established and well known stand, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Intelligence Office, where he gives his undivided personal attention to the wants of his customers. The public are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, and from his long experience in business, and his determination to please, he hopes to be able to continue to give general satisfaction, and solicits a reasonable share of public patronage. He begs leave to inform the public that his

FANCY STORE,
 Immediately in front of his dressing rooms, is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in similar establishments. Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles:
 English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose waters, &c. &c.
 Supr. Bears and Macassar Oil; Antique do.
 Ladies Braides of every shade and description,
 Ringlet and Puff Curls,
 A large lot of Curling tongs,
 Gent. Wigs, Toupes, etc.
 A large lot of superior Razor and Razor Straps, Backgammon Draft, and Chess Boards; Dominoes, etc.
 Hair, Cloth, and Shaving brushes, of best quality, Fine Stitched Bosoms and Collars, a very superior article.
 A great variety of Stocks, Neckkerchiefs, and Suspenders.
 A large lot of Barber's shears,
 Toys of every description, &c. &c.
 Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

His BATH HOUSE, immediately in rear of his Fancy Store and Dressing Room, is now open for the season. To those who have once enjoyed the luxury afforded by a visit to his bath house, he feels it unnecessary to say anything to induce a repetition of their visits. To others he would remark, that his bathing rooms are furnished with every thing that necessity, comfort, convenience and neatness would require.
 Lexington, May 9, 1839—19-11

WINES.
MADEIRA—In pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
TINTA MADEIRA—In Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—In qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
PORT, White and Red—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
MALMSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;
CONSTANTIA—In qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;
ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;
HOCK—in cases;
LOUBENHEIMER;
JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet];
HOCKNEIMER;
SAUTNER;
MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;
SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;
CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;
SHAMBERTAIN, and a variety of **CLARETS.**

The above Vines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro.; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams, Vaux & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

IN STORE,
 A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brandy; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.
 Lex. March 14, 1839—11-11